

Fencing on the Job Site

Fencing is particularly important on the construction job site. Ideally, the entire job site should be enclosed in sturdy fencing. If it is not practical to enclose the entire job site, at a minimum the area around trailers and material storage should be enclosed. If possible, there should only be one or two accesses or gates through the job site fencing. Making access control easier. Chain link fencing topped by multiple strands of barbed wire is also recommended. Chain link fencing allows for surveillance by security patrols, police and by neighbors.

Special attention should be given to the fencing of areas used to store hazardous materials such as poisons, solvents, explosives, and flammables.

It is recommended that employees either park their personal vehicles outside the construction fence or have a specifically designated parking area within the fence. The objective of this recommendation is to minimize the theft of tools, material and equipment.

General Security Recommendations

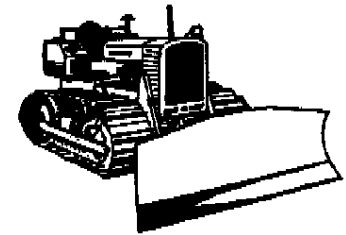
Enlist the support of employees in minimizing theft and vandalism. Explain to them the consequences and that insurance carried by the company either has a deductible for coverage or does not cover pilferage of tools and material on the job site. Report all vandalism and theft to the appropriate law enforcement agency

immediately. Have serial numbers and information about markings on the equipment available when the responding officer(s) arrive. Make sure there is a complete record of model and serial numbers of all equipment assigned to the project. If possible, remove graffiti from the job site as soon as possible. Graffiti often spawns or encourages further graffiti. "No Trespassing" signs should be prominently displayed on fencing or the perimeter of the job site. Such signs discourage unauthorized intrusion onto the job site and if correctly worded aids in the prosecution of apprehended trespassers. "No Trespassing" signs and other warnings of danger can help protect the company from liability exposure for possible injuries to strangers or trespassers. The local law enforcement agency or an attorney may be consulted for appropriate wording of warning signs. Such "No Trespassing" and/or warning signs need to be easy to read and large enough to be seen from a distance.



Crime Prevention/Brochures/New5/02

Construction Site Crime Prevention Tips

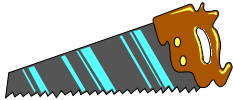


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Large construction sites are frequently victimized by the theft of machinery and equipment, tools and material supplies. Because they vary so much, different job sites will require different protective measures and programs. Following are a series of crime prevention recommendations designed to minimize or reduce the theft of property from construction job site.

Identify Assets and Property

All assets on a construction site should be identified (marked), inventoried (written records), and tracked as closely as practical. A company identification numbering system should be developed. This could be the company tax identification number. Corporate equipment should have some type of logo/advertising prominently displayed. Employees should be strongly encouraged, or even required, to have their personal property engraved with an identification number (usually a driver's license number).



Securely Lock or Guard Gates When Not in Use!

Gates to the construction job site should be kept to a minimum. Strange or unrecognized vehicles on the job site

should be challenged. If possible and practical to do so, uniformed guards should be utilized during working hours to check vehicles entering and leaving the job site. Gates should be closed and locked at night and on weekends.

Secure Tools and Equipment When Not in Use!

Storage sheds or fenced areas should be provided on the job site for the secure storage of tools and equipment. When vehicular equipment is not in use, their cabs should be locked and ignition keys removed. Use metal shields on equipment windows to reduce vandalism.



Oil and gas tank caps should be locked. Machines can be disabled with hidden ignition cutout switches. Construction equipment should be engraved or marked in at least two (2) obvious and one hidden location. Use a hardened steel punch or etching tool to mark the serial numbers on the equipment. Report the loss of construction equipment to the police immediately.

Not All Thefts are From the Outside

Gang boxes and supply sheds should be locked at all times. To avoid losses, the company should maintain a good tool "check in and out" system.

Encourage Employees to Mark Their Own Tools

Using either die stamps or etching tools (made available by the company) employees on the job site should be strongly encouraged or even required to mark with an identification number their personal tools.

Lighting the Construction Job Site

The effective use of lighting can be an effective deterrent to theft and vandalism on the construction job site. It is particularly effective in deterring the casual or impulse offender.

Among the points on the job site that should be highlighted by lighting are the office trailer(s), equipment storage trailer(s), material storage yard and any equipment storage areas. These areas should be illuminated to a minimum of one foot-candle at ground level. Ideally, these areas should be visible from the most heavily traveled road bordering the construction job site.

Lighting systems triggered by a motion detector or a passive infrared sensor are also recommended for the job site. Such lighting gives the impression an intrusion has been detected and may also warn neighbors of potential intruders. Lighting on the job site should be periodically checked to insure it is appropriate and operative.

